

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

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Proceedings of Congress, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES. WEDNESDAY, August 19, 1789.

THE amendment of the Senate to the bill for providing for the expense of treaties to be held with the Indians, was taken into consideration. After some conversation on the propriety of concurring with the Senate, the question was taken and carried in the affirmative.

The report of the committee of the whole on the subject of amendments to the Constitution, was next taken into consideration.

Several propositions were submitted, as to the form in which the proposed amendments should go to the people. The first amendment being taken up, on the question to agree to the same, it was negative.

The second amendment being taken up, respecting representation; a proposition was submitted by Mr. Ames to the following effect: That after the first enumeration, there shall be one representative for every 30,000 inhabitants, till the number of members shall amount to 100; after which the number of members shall not increase till the number of inhabitants shall amount to four millions, after which the ratio of representation shall be one for every 40,000, till the number amounts to 200, beyond which number it shall not be increased till the number of inhabitants amounts to ten millions, when the ratio of representation shall be one for every fifty thousand.

The house spent the remainder of the day in discussing a variety of amendments proposed to this motion; when at length they adjourned without coming to a decision.

THURSDAY, August 20.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing that the President approved of the act entitled, "An act providing for the expenses which may attend negotiations or treaties with the Indian tribes, and the appointment of commissioners for managing the same," and had affixed his signature thereto.

The house spent the remainder of the day in discussing the report of the committee of the whole on the subject of amendments.

The 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th amendments were agreed to with some small alterations.

FRIDAY, August 21.

The house proceeded in the consideration of the amendments to the Constitution reported by the committee of the whole.

The house took up the 15th amendment—Several amendments to this were proposed and lost, and the main question was carried.

The house then agreed to the 16th amendment. From the 17th amendment it was moved to strike out the latter clause, respecting the division of the legislative, executive and judicial powers.—This was negative, and the amendment agreed to.

Eighteenth amendment—The powers not delegated by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are referred to the states respectively.

Mr. Gerry moved to amend this clause, by adding the word "expressly" next before the word "delegated."

On this motion Mr. Gerry moved for the yeas and nays.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Burke, Coles, Floyd, Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Jackson, Livermore, Page, Parker, Partridge, Rensselaer, Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker.—27.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Heister, Lawrence, Lee, Madison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Schureman, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (Maryland) Sturges, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth, Wynkoop.—32.

The 19th amendment was accepted.

Mr. Burke moved, that the following amendment should be made to the Constitution, to go out with those which the house had agreed to, to wit: "That Congress should not have power to alter or modify the time, place or manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, unless any state should neglect or refuse to provide for the same, or be rendered unable to do the same by invasion or insurrection."

On this important motion a considerable interesting debate took place.

On the question, the yeas and nays being called for, the house decided in the negative, as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Burke, Coles, Floyd, Gerry, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Heister, Jackson, Livermore, Matthews, Moore, Page, Parker, Partridge, Rensselaer, Seney, Sylvester, Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker.—23.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Lawrence, Lee, Madison, Muhlenberg, Schureman, Scott, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sinnickson, Smith, (Maryland) Sturges, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth, Wynkoop.—28.

The House then took into consideration the motion of Mr. Ames, respecting the representation, which had been postponed.

The motion was, that after the first enumeration of inhabitants, there shall be one for every thirty thousand, till the number of representatives shall amount to one hundred; after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred, nor more than one for every forty thousand, till it shall amount to two hundred; after which, it shall not be less than two hundred, nor more than one for every fifty thousand.

This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Scott gave notice, that on Thursday next he should call the attention of the house to the subject of fixing on a permanent seat of government.

And then the house adjourned till to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

SATURDAY, August 22.

Representations from the citizens of Trenton, in New-Jersey; York Town, and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, were presented to the House, stating the advantages they possess in soil, climate, situation, population, cultivation, and buildings; and proffering their respective towns, with the circumjacent territory, of ten miles, to Congress, for the permanent seat of the Federal Government.

The House then went into the consideration of amendments. Mr. Tucker moved to add an amendment recommended by the State of South-Carolina, respecting direct taxes, stipulating that Congress should first make requisitions on the states respectively, before they attempt to obtain revenue in that way.

Mr. Stone made a motion that this proposition should lie on the table: This was negative. Mr. Partridge then moved the previous question; which was also negative. On the main question, to agree to the proposition, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Livermore, who being supported by a Constitutional number, they were taken, and are as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Burke, Coles, Floyd, Grout, Hathorn, Livermore, Van Rensselaer, Sumpter, Tucker.—9.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs.—Ames, Benson, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gale, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, Lawrence, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Schureman, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (Maryland) Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth.—39.

So it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Tucker then presented another amendment from those recommended by the state of South-Carolina, to strike out in Art. 3, sect. 1, "Inferior court" and insert "Court of Admiralty"—this was negative.

Mr. Gerry proposed as an amendment, that Congress should never establish a company of merchants with exclusive privileges of commerce; this was negative.

Mr. Gerry offered another proposition, to prohibit the officers of the general government from accepting any title of nobility from any foreign King, Prince, Potentate, &c. which was negative.

MONDAY, August 24.

A memorial from the inhabitants of George-Town, on Patowmack, was introduced by Mr. Carroll, which being read, was referred, with a petition from the inhabitants of Alexandria, to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Carroll, Lee, and Goodhue.

Mr. Madison presented a petition from John Hurt, a Chaplain in the late Southern army, which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons of the committee appointed to bring in a bill for establishing the salaries of the officers in the executive departments, brought in a report, which was read the first time.

The salaries proposed in the bill are as follows:

To the Secretary of the treasury 5000 Dol.
Secretary of Foreign Affairs 3500
Secretary of the Department of War 2500
Comptroller 2000
Auditor 1500
Treasurer 1500
Register 1250
Superintendent of Indian Affairs 1000
Governor of the Western Territory 1000
Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury 1600
Chief clerk to the Secretary of foreign affairs 800

Chief clerk in the War Department 800

The committee appointed to arrange the amendments agreed to by the house, and to prepare a resolution as a preamble to the same, made report: The resolution is the same brought in yesterday—which was accepted. The amendments as arranged were then read.

The order of the day on the report of the joint committee on an adjournment was then moved for.

Mr. Vining was opposed to taking up this report: He observed, that it appeared absurd to go into a discussion of the question at this moment—it would necessarily involve a great deal of debate and loss of time, and would counteract the object of gentlemen entirely, while so many important subjects were yet undecided, which must be attended to and finished, previous to a recess: He moved for a postponement, in order to take up the Treasury Bill.

Mr. Hartley observed, that the gentleman's remarks furnished the best argument for coming to a determination upon the adjournment at the present time, as it was the best way to confine the attention of the house to the essentials, which claimed their immediate notice and despatch.

Mr. Sedgwick advocated taking up the report immediately: He contended that it would expedite the public business, and (he observed) his observation was founded on experience; when the time is once fixed, and gentlemen are fully impressed with the importance of dispatching business in a given time, he had known as much transacted in the Assembly of Massachusetts in one week, and as well done as had been before in three. He further observed, that many gentlemen were anxious to go home; that the sickly season was approaching, and that if an adjournment does not take place, the members will be thinned off, so that in all probability, a much less number than the present will be left to do the business.

Mr. Vining's motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Madison proposed the following resolution, viz. Resolved, That when this house does adjourn on the 22d of September next, they will adjourn to the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Scott objected to this. He said it was too short a period—it would not admit of the members who lived at the extreme parts of the Union going home and returning again by the time mentioned.

Mr. Livermore also objected to it; and proposed to adjourn on the first day of September.

Mr. Goodhue said, that he believed, that gentlemen who talked of adjourning the first of September, did not wish for any adjournment at all: He contended for a short adjournment as proposed by the resolution: Some relaxation from business is necessary: It is also expedient to consult our constituents: Some alterations may be necessary in the laws we have enacted: We can judge better of that necessity from observation, and conversation in our respective states.

Mr. Ames supported the motion, and proposed to fill the blank with 22d, which was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Sumpter objected to the shortness of the time of adjournment: The business now before us cannot be completed (said he) if we may judge by what has already taken place: The recess will be so short, that none of the advantages to be derived from consulting our constituents can be realized by those from a remote distance. Short recesses are attended with great expense, and we cannot give a suitable account of our conduct in adjourning for so short a time, and leaving so much business unfinished. Gentlemen talk of their private concerns—I believe no member has made a greater proportionable sacrifice than I have; but the public good is chiefly to be regarded: Our own affairs ought not to influence us: I hope some plan of accommodation will take place.

Mr. Ames introduced the foregoing resolution in the following form, viz. That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, do adjourn the respective Houses of Congress on the 22d of September next, to meet on the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Jackson observed, that the time was too short; it will not admit of the members who come from a distance, consulting their constituents, and so far the advantage of an adjournment will be lost: Let us view the matter in another point of light, alarms have gone forth respecting the compensations—this will increase those alarms, for a very great expense, it will be said, is needlessly incurred: If we sit two months longer, we shall so far complete the public business, as to supersede the necessity of meeting in December: I think the adjournment ought to be to the first Monday in March; and the Constitution will warrant this: Mutual concessions for the accommodation of all, ought to be made: At the time proposed the cold season will be advanced—ice and snow will prevent gentlemen at the eastward and northward from attending to their private business—hence that season will be adapted to their convenience; but let us look to the members from the southward—it ought to be considered that their relaxed Consti-

ties will be greatly exposed by the severe cold of this northern climate; besides it will then be their busy season for planting, &c. Some concessions ought to be made: The southern members would sooner forfeit their seats in this house, than be obliged to come here in the winter: This will operate to deprive the remote parts of the Union of their representation: I move therefore that the time be extended to the first of March.

Mr. Gerry was opposed to so short an adjournment: He stated the expense that would attend it, and made it 20,000 dollars, a sum that would pay Congress for fifty days attendance: This he observed, rendered it demonstrable that it is most prudent for Congress to continue the session, and finish the business. If it is absolutely necessary for any particular gentleman to go home, leave may be granted. I trust, said he, that there is no one that thinks himself of so much consequence, that the government cannot proceed without him, or that Congress thinks so, if they should, when such a member departs, the public business must stand still: Reference has been had to out-door conversation, and we are cautioned to beware of exciting public clamor; but, Sir, I trust that ideas of this kind are not to influence the deliberations of this assembly, or deter us from deciding what we think is just and best.

Mr. Jackson said, that he was surprised to hear a gentleman cautioning the house against being influenced by popular clamor, and the opinion of people without doors, especially as that gentleman has within a fortnight past, raised more bugbears from that source than all the house besides.

Mr. Gerry made some reply to Mr. Jackson, which was not heard distinctly.

Mr. Boudinot said, that he supposed that the time between this and the adjournment will be sufficient to complete the organization of the judiciary and executive departments. The adjournment will in the common course of events, allow the members from Georgia three or four weeks at home: A short recess is absolutely necessary: A long one will be highly injurious.

Mr. Vining recapitulated a number of articles, now pending before Congress, upon which it is presumed, said he, that it is not necessary to consult our constituents: We already know their sentiments: This business must absolutely be attended to, and completed previous to a recess: I am opposed to the motion for adjourning till March; but on a conciliatory plan will move for the first of January.

Mr. Tucker said, I conceive that the business is taken up wrong; the resolution proposed is entirely improper: It puts it in the power of the Speaker, in case the Senate concurs, to adjourn the house on THAT day, let circumstances be what they may: This is unprecedented, and cannot be agreed to.

Mr. Jackson called for the previous question on Mr. Ames's motion—and on the question, Shall the main question now be put? It passed in the affirmative.

The main question then being put, it also passed in the affirmative, by a large majority.

The amendment of the Senate to the treasury bill, was taken into consideration: And Mr. Madison of the committee of conference made a verbal report, as mentioned in Saturday's sketch.

Mr. Vining moved, that the house should now adhere to their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate.

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Page, and Mr. Gerry made a few observations against the motion, which however was carried in the affirmative.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the judiciary bill—Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Benson moved, that the word "Federal" in the preamble should be struck out, which was voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Livermore moved that the word "four" before "judges" be struck out and "three" inserted.

Mr. Sedgwick was in favour of the word four, the points to be discussed and settled by the judges of the first magnitude. It is a most desirable object, said he, to have it determined by the most respectable authority, what is law.

Mr. Jackson said that the number should be either increased or diminished; for when they are equally divided, no decision can be had: He was therefore in favour of striking out the words.

Mr. Sedgwick adhered to the courts in Great Britain, where there were four judges, and where no difficulties had been experienced.

Mr. Jackson said that we were not bound to follow the custom of the British courts, where it was liable to exception. The question on striking out the words was lost.

Mr. Livermore moved another amendment which was not seconded.

Mr. Burke moved that "chief justice" should be struck out: It is a concomitant of royalty, said he. It was objected by Mr. Benson, that this is a provision of the Constitution: Mr. Burke withdrew his motion upon this information.

Mr. Tucker moved to strike out the whole clause, dividing the United States into districts, for the purpose of instituting inferior or federal courts. He said that the state courts are fully competent to purposes for which these courts are to be created; and that they will be a burthenome and useless expense: Seconded by Mr. Sumpter.

Mr. Livermore said he was not in favour of striking out the whole clause; he wished to have the United States divided into districts, but he concurred in the other idea of the gentleman; he wished for all the districts, except Kentucky, to be established for the sake of establishing a court of Admiralty in each; authorized not only to take cognizance of all marine concerns, but also of all seizures.

Mr. Tucker said he did not move to strike out the districts to prevent the establishment of admiralty courts; he was in favour of such courts; but he presumed the States compose sufficient districts. The motion was negatived.

It was then moved, by Mr. Livermore to strike out the words "one to be called Kentucky district." He observed that as the matters would be chiefly of a marine nature that would come under the cognizance of

these courts, Kentucky would, from its situation, have nothing to do with such matters; and to establish such courts there will be a needless expense. This was negatived.

Mr. Livermore moved that the whole paragraph respecting district courts should be struck out. This establishing district courts, said he, to hold four sessions annually, will lead to the necessity of establishing a new system of jurisprudence for the United States; it will be establishing two distinct systems of judicial proceedings; one must finally destroy the other. It is a prevailing opinion that law and courts are an abridgement of liberty; this a sentiment with a great many, and it will not be wise to excite an increase of such ideas. I do conceive these courts are unnecessary; we have courts already fully sufficient for all purposes for which these courts are to be established; and appeals may be made to the supreme federal court. We shall prejudice the people against the government; we have imposed duties of impost, and are raising revenue upon them: Now if in addition to this we create useless courts, with a new set of judges, sheriffs or marshalls, clerks, constables, &c. will it not be considered as laying heavy and unnecessary additional burthens? We must at once erect a new set of jails; for we cannot put the criminals and prisoners to be tried by these courts, in the county goals.

The juries, judges, &c. &c. will be a great and useful expense; and these courts will have a tendency to create universal uneasiness among the people.

Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Store asked leave of absence from 1st September. Granted.

Mr. Sylvester asked leave of absence for three weeks. Granted. Adjourned.

B U D A, May 20.

ON the 5th instant the three divisions of the hussars of G. seven arrived at the camp between Carlsbad and Thurn; they were next day followed by a battalion of Colonel de Nadasty. The 9th, two other divisions of the Groeven hussars joined the camp—the centinels extend as far as Sluin and Rakovisa. There are fifty pieces of cannon in the village Schweza.

HERMANSTADT, May 20.

ONE of our spies has had the address to procure a passport from Prince Mouror Jeni, by means thereof he had an opportunity of traversing the whole of Wallachia. According to his reports there are 40,000 Turks and Tartars in the neighbourhood of Grind, on the shore of Jalm za.

W A R S A W, May 18.

THE following is the answer of the Estates to the last note sent to them by M. Cachet, Secretary to the Emperor:

As the Deputation of Foreign Affairs has informed the States assembled of the note received from M. de Cachet, Secretary to his Imperial and Royal Majesty, dated the 8th inst. containing a notification of the orders given by his Imperial Majesty to pay, according to the decision of the Commissioners of Poland, the sum required as an indemnification for the damages caused by the operation of the blockade of Choczim, on the right shore of the Dniester, without regard to the difference which is in the estimate made by the Imperial Commissioners relative to these pretensions, the underwritten has the honour to express to M. de Cachet, by particular desire, that this signal proof of the strict justice of his Majesty, the Emperor, has made as strong an impression on the States as the mark of his Majesty's esteem for the Polish nation contained in the said note.

The underwritten, as President of the Deputation, being obliged to acquit himself of the commission in which he is charged with, is proud of being the interpreters of the grateful sentiments of a nation which is always ready to return the marks of esteem and good-will which it may receive from its neighbours, as occasion may offer.

(Signed)

MALACHOWSKI.

FRANKFORT, June 9.

THE main body of the Prussian army is exceedingly numerous: Its right wing covers Salsaria, and its left extends as far as Orlova. It is estimated that the Turkish infantry amount to 169,000 men, and the cavalry 300,000.

The Grand Ottoman army, assembled near Widina, appears disposed to enter Wallachia.

L O N D O N, July 1.

BY the last advices from Madras, we learn, that General Meadows was on his way from Bombay, to succeed Governor Campbell, but that he had not then arrived.

General Meadows is to be succeeded by General Abercrombie in the government of Bombay.

Much praise is due to Sir Archibald Campbell, for the excellent state of defence in which he has left the Carnatic. The disposition of the troops stationed in that province, is such as does honour to his military skill, while it secures, at the same time, that province from the sudden insults of Tipoo Sultan.

July 2. Every thing in France indicates an approaching Revolution!—The constitutional levity of the country rises sensibly into a nobler agitation!—The people begin to reason a little, as well as feel—and had they a free press, and were there news papers like ours they might hope at once to become more than nominally FREE!

The speech from the Throne yesterday seemed to tend little to inspire the different bodies with harmony, and, perhaps, was little calculated to attain to desirable an end.

The Commons, notwithstanding the Royal Declaration, maintain their former Resolutions, and to show what weight they have in the State, the King, on their recommendation, keeps in his Minister.

To complete the misery of this devoted country, Famine with all its horrors, is hourly hanging over it. Bread is at this moment, in the capital, three times dearer than in London.

An attempt is said to have been made on the life of Monsieur Necker, by poison!—The Minister, however, happily discovered the matter in time to prevent its effects; for the dish which he had tasted, upon further trial, killed a dog; and some snuff, which had been conveyed into a box before him, in a few minutes destroyed another animal!

In the last attempt, the artifice was this:—The box was a fac simile of Mr. Necker's, and it was placed, according to that gentleman's custom, on the mantle piece. He had a narrow escape, for the box was in his hand, when he discovered his own in his pocket!!!

It is needless to add, that Mr. Necker is now on his guard; his chief food is hen's eggs, which Madame Necker feeds boiled in her own room.

Intelligence arrived late last night from Paris, that, to fill the measure of their distresses, the city was so much in danger of a famine, as to cause an order to be sent to this country to buy up a great quantity of grain, with a request from the French Court that ours would assist their agents in carrying it into effect, and permit the exportation of it.

The spirit of the people, now urged by desperation, seems capable of the most daring attempt. The Tiers Etat, or the Commons, as they are proud to call themselves, are prevailing more and more. The only question now is—Whether the soldiery will or will not adhere to the Court? If the army prefer the interests of their fellow-citizens to those of the Crown, there is an end to the despotism of the French Monarch!

The latest accounts from Europe, state that every thing was in a state of fermentation in France—and that the military had refused to draw the trigger upon their countrymen when ordered by the Count D'Artois, in Paris:—That the Duke of Orleans omits no opportunity to acquire popularity:—That a party of the principal clergy had joined the Commons—and that the Tiers Etat were continually receiving accessions of numbers to their party.

That the Russians and Swedes are cutting throats, the former have taken a 44 gun ship from the latter—but that the Swedes had gained the advantage in an engagement by land.

That the Turks and the Alias are frequently engaged—and the former as usual routed with horrible slaughter—two Pachas having lately fallen into the hands of the Imperialists.

That the Emperor of Germany is not dead, but recovers slowly—and was to take the field in May—and that in all probability the campaign will be a bloody one.

That the budget had been opened by the British Minister in Parliament—and some additional taxes proposed—among others, an EXCISE ON TOBACCO AND SNUFF: That the trial of Warren Hastings is not finished—nor is there a prospect of its being very speedily terminated.

We may consider Bender as now in the hands of the Russians. General Kaminsky, to whom the siege of it was committed, has conducted it in such a manner, that it was in his power to take possession of it whenever he pleased after the first three weeks. But by a singular instance of self-denial, he was resolved to wait the arrival of Prince Potemkin, that he might have the honour of completing the conquest of this important fortress.

The Poles have a new cause of complaint against Russia. The Empress had promised them, that no more of her troops should enter the territory of the republic; and she even declined the permission offered by the Diet to let 500 Russians pass at a time through the territories of Poland, lying between Russia and Turkey.

But notwithstanding this promise, a part of the Empress, a whole army of Russians lately marched through Polish Ukraine, to make head against the Seraskier, who gave out that he is going to cross the Danube to succour Bender, and recover Orlova.

How this step of the Empress will be received by the Court of Berlin we know not; but we fear that the consequence of this step will be felt in Great Britain.

Extract of a letter from Abo, Sweden, May 19.

Last night a courier passed through this place on his way to Stockholm, from the frontiers with the news of an action having taken place between the Russians and the Swedes, in which the former had 550 men killed on the spot, the Swedes lost only 19. A baggage magazine belonging to the Russians was burnt.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 9.

The Dublin Packet, Captain Alcorn, which upwards of twelve months ago, sailed from Philadelphia for this port, it was generally thought had foundered at sea—yesterday morning, however, it was said the vessel captured on her passage by the Moors, and carried into Salloe, and the crew immediately sent into slavery, where every communication was precluded. At length 3 of the sailors (who are those who brought the account) having escaped to the sea-side, seized a boat, and got safe to the coast of Spain, from which country they are just arrived. A day or two will ascertain the truth of this account.

K I N G S B E N C H.

Monday was tried before Lord Kenyon, and special jury, an action brought by Mr. Wainman, to recover from an eminent malt distiller, satisfaction in damages for a criminal conversation with the Plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid at 10,000l.

It appeared in evidence, that the Plaintiff and Defendant were both married men, and that their wives were of distinguished beauty; that the Defendant being frequently on visits at the Plaintiff's house, availed himself of that circumstance to seduce the affections of his wife, and determined to embrace a favourable opportunity to carry her totally away from her husband; that having some time since prevailed on the Plaintiff and his wife to go with him, accompanied by a young lady, to the malquerade, he contrived to take her away in a coach, and has cohabited with her ever since; that the Plaintiff, in a state of mind bordering almost on distraction, communicated the circumstance that happened to him to a confidential friend, who after some enquiries after the Defendant

had an interview with him, in the presence of the Plaintiff's wife, when he confessed that a criminal connection had subsisted between him and the Plaintiff's wife for about four years; that the child supposed to be the Plaintiff's, was not his, but the Defendant's. This was spoken in the presence and with the consent of the lady. He added, that as he had debauched her, she should have his protection. It appeared also, that the Plaintiff was a very kind and affectionate husband, and that he and his wife lived together with great felicity.

On the part of the Defendant several witnesses were called to prove, that upon several occasions the Plaintiff and his wife had, in the presence of company demeaned themselves inconsistent with decency, but none of the witnesses could fix any imputation upon their behaviour.

Lord Kenyon made many excellent moral observations upon the prevalent crime of adultery. His Lordship was of opinion, that this case was marked by many circumstances of aggravation; and that public justice, and the preservation of the morals of society, independent of the injury the Plaintiff had sustained, for which he said no human tribunal could make an adequate compensation, called for every exemplary damages.

The Jury gave a verdict for the Plaintiff. Damages, 3500l.

The following melancholy event happened a few days since in the county of Cork.

A man had committed a murder, whom, being known for a desperate fellow, a party of the army, under the command of Capt. Cuffe, were employed to take. Having obtained information of his lurking place, they pursued him, and he at last taking refuge in a cabin, they surrounded it. Here he boldly dared them; and having seized on a spit which he found in the house, he stood in the door, and threatened instant destruction to any person who should venture to approach him. The sergeant, not thinking him capable of such fool hardness, attempted to apprehend him, on which he immediately ran him through the body with the spit, and killed him on the spot. Shortly after he was taken, and with much difficulty Captain Cuffe could prevent the soldiers from directly putting him to death.

ALBANY, August 27.

The following letter was lately received by General Peter Gansevoort, one of the commissioners of this state for Indian affairs.

"Oneida, July 28th, 1789.

"SIR,

"It must be very well known to you, that the Chiefs of this Oneida Nation have empowered Col. Louis Cook and Peter O'Siquetta, to transact all business for the said Oneida Nation, which mentioned in the twenty-two articles of our new government, formed by Peter Penet; and this said Louis has done very foolishly, in deceiving the said Nation several times, in leasing and selling their lands without their knowledge, and what provisions we draw from the state he always takes one third to himself—and is now brought to evidence (Peter O'Siquetta) before the Sachems and Warriors of this Oneida Nation, and is now resolved, that the said Louis shall no more transact the business for the said Nation, in Indian department, in the state of New-York, or in any neighbouring states—the Sachems and Warriors therefore declare this to the public, that this was done in Council, and shall be so, what is mutually agreed before many people.

"Sir, the said Sachems and Chiefs of the above-mentioned Nation desire and beg you to advertise this to the public; as to get printed, that all the world may know what we have now done this day.

"JACOB REID, Clerk.
Peter Gansevoort jun. Esq."

NEW-YORK, September 4.

CAPTAIN Wihart arrived at Halifax from London, on the 18th of July, in lat. 42. 45. long. 45. discovered a ship apparently in distress, which he immediately bore down to and boarded. She was water logged and entirely deserted; on her stern was wrote "Elizabeth of London," and in the stern of a small boat which they found on board, was written, "Captain James Spence."

She was a very stout ship, loaded with tobacco, and appears to be from Virginia, by the New-York papers found, one of which was printed at Richmond on the 24th of June last. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Our American Plinia, Dr. Mitchell, has discovered that anchovies are very abundant along the sea coast of New-York—he has pickled some bottles of them, and finds them as good as those which are brought from the Straits, our tables may hereafter be supplied with this article of diet from our own waters, and preclude the need of importation, thus it appears that this country is found to be more and more abundant in good things, as discovering eyes are directed to point them out."

Sept. 5. It has been remarked, that since the outcry was raised about the Copper Coin, the Silver has depreciated in value, and what is entirely unaccountable upon any just principles, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of dollars of the old stamp, are depreciated by many into pifareens, half pifareens, &c. The dollars and parts of dollars of this description, are really worth a premium upon the value of the new dollars, as is well known.

Money is so very plenty, and the fruits of the earth are so very scarce, that it cannot be wondered, that the coin should be so little esteemed!

Coppers with the Jersey stamp, are now current at two for a penny. It is to be hoped, that the mint masters will be so moderate as not to glut the market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.

ON Friday last, the house of representatives of the United States, after great debate, agreed to fix the permanent seat of the federal government on the eastern side of the Susquehanna and to remain in the city of New-York till buildings fit for their accommodation were provided.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 5th inst. in committee of the whole, it was re-

solved that the Secretary of the Treasury should be directed to borrow the sum of 100,000 dollars, to be repaid in twenty years, with an interest of five per cent. for the purpose of erecting the necessary public buildings on the banks of the Susquehanna.

At the town-meeting held at Providence, Rhode-Island, on Tuesday the 25th ultimo, for election of Representatives for the Assembly of that state, the following gentlemen were re-elected, viz—John Jencks, Jabez Brown, Benjamin Bourne, Esquires, and Mr. Amos Gray.

At the same meeting a vote was passed, appointing a committee to draft a petition to the Congress of the United States, praying that the vessels of the citizens of that state may be exempted from the foreign tonnage duty—and goods shipped from that state from the foreign import, for such time, and under such regulations as they in their wisdom shall deem meet.

The President has been pleased to appoint Andrew Ellicot, Esq; Geographer to the United States, in the room of M. Hutehins, deceased. Mr. Ellicot is a gentleman of superior abilities, and has an extensive knowledge of the western territory.

His excellency Don Diego de Gaidoqui, plenipotentiary from his catholic majesty, intends shortly to embark from New-York for Spain.

The ship Nancy, captain Crawford, from Londonderry, is arrived at New-Castle, with 300 passengers.

PITTSBURGH, August 8.

SATURDAY afternoon last a company of recruits, under the command of Capt. Ferguson, of the federal-artillery, marched into town.

Copy of a letter from Colonel George Morgan, dated New Orleans, June 1st, 1789, to his correspondent in this town.

"His Excellency Governor Miro having formally approved of the progress I have made in the settlement of his Majesty's territory on the west side of the Mississippi, and of all the grants which I have made, or promised to those who accompanied me, or followed me, and to those who have agreed to follow me. I should embark with my nephew and Major M'Cully, in Capt. M'Fadon's vessel for Philadelphia, did I not think it may be useful for me to continue here a short time to negotiate some matters which may be materially interesting to all those who wish to settle at New-Madrid.

"The Governor, amongst other things proposes, that all the grants I have made, or promised to make, shall be gratis to the settlers; but this being referred to the King already, through his Minister at New York, remains for his decision, as does also the right of public worship of Protestants and certain indulgencies in the administration of justice.

"Governor Miro has also formally given me assurances, that he will immediately, or soon, order a detachment of troops to New-Madrid, to protect the settlement against insults, and in the interim, I have the written promise of Don Manuel Perez, Governor of the Illinois, to afford all possible protection to those who are already fixed at New-Madrid to plant corn. &c.

"I hope to sail for the Havannah by the 15th inst and from thence to New-York, by the earliest opportunity.

"Certain regulations have been made here, by which all flour, tobacco, bears oil, tallow, peltries, deer-skins, gammons, &c. &c. from Pittsburg, Kentucky, &c. are allowed to be brought here for sale by any person, on paying 15 per cent. duty; those who agree to become residents at New-Madrid or Natchez, and take letters of recommendation from me, are to pay no duty for any part of their property, and will be permitted to sell the same here or in any part of the province; but I have reason to believe that the liberty granted on the payment of 15 per cent. will be soon abolished to favour the other."

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in North Carolina, dated Sept. 3, 1789.

FROM the elections which have taken place for members to our Convention, which is to meet in November, I think you may rest assured, that this state will adopt the New-Confederation.

Extract of a letter from Hivre-de Grace to a gentleman in this city, dated July 5, 1789.

"The price of wheat and flour has been on the decline for some days past, and now falls at the following prices, viz.—Wheat from 10 livres to 10 livres 10 sous per bushel, and flour at 45 livres per hundred."

Thursday last Hugh Shavers from this city, for house breaking, and John Woodram from Goochland, for horse-stealing, were brought to the bar of this District Court, and had sentence of death passed on them by the Judge of said Court, who recommended them to the Executive as objects of mercy.

On the 9th inst. arrived at Norfolk, the brigantine William, P. Corran, master, from Cadiz; he says, he spoke with Capt. Priefman, of the ship Mary and Ann, from Norfolk, bound to Liverpool, out two days, and 70 leagues from land; all well.

The brigantine Betsey, Captain Sinclair, from Hull; the brigantine Polly, Captain Mulholland, from Bristol, and the Princess Ann, Captain Richardson, from Aberdeen, are arrived at New-York. Captain Mulholland spoke the Lively, Captain Clark, from New-York on the 7th of July, in the British channel. On the 30th of July, spoke the brig William, Harrison, from Dublin to New-York, in long. 44. 12. all well, being out 39 days. On the 25th of August, spoke the brig Duke of Argyle, from Grenada to Quebec, out 22 days.

The ship Commerce, Captain Bridges, is arrived at Boston, in 30 days from Liverpool—in lat. 45. 12. long. 49. 20. spoke the brig Polly, Captain Bayley, of Newbury-Port, from Virginia, bound to L'Orient.

The ship Sally, Captain Miller, from Londonderry, is arrived at Philadelphia, with 240 passengers.

Extract from the London Price Current, July 3, 1789.

Ashes American, Pearl, from 14/6 to 17/6.
Pot, from 30/ to 37/6.
Castor American, from 9/ to 10/ per lb.
Indigo French Blue, uncertain.

Carolina, from 1/3 to 1/5 per lb.
Iron Pigg, English, from 2/ to 7/ per ton.
American, from 1/3 to 6/ 1/2.
Russian assorted, from 16d 1/2 to 16d 1/4.
Snake Root, from 1/10 to 2/3 per lb.
Tar American, 12/ per B.
Archangel, 13/.
Stockholm, from 14/ to 16/.
Timber American, Oak, from 60/ to 70/.
Pine, from 30/ to 40/.
Tobacco, York river, from 1/8 to 1/9 per lb.
James river, from 1/8 to 1/9.
Rappahannock, from 1/5 to 1/9.
Carolina, from 1/4 to 1/5.
Maryland Yellow, from 1/8 to 1/9.
Turpentine American, 11/.
Wax English, 10/ per C.
American, 9/ 1/2.

NAVAL-OFFICE, NORFOLK.

ARRIVALS since our last.

Sloops—Polly, Daniel Webb, Turks-Island—Adventure, John H. Carey, Providence—Eric Mercury, Isaac Thompson, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Sloops—St. Ann, George M'Kenzie, Aux-Cayes—Portsmouth, Peter Lynham, Martinique—Beings—Fecity, William Hall, Antigua—Kitty & Alice, Stephen Callan, Jamaica—Gentle, James Lynham, Hispaniola—Ship Flora, George Rawlings, Ostend.

"* The Journals of the Protestant Episcopal Convention are printed, and will be delivered (when called for) to the respective parishes by the Printer hereof.

†† A NEGRO WOMAN with a CHILD about 2 years old, for sale. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

For CASH, on Wednesday the 18th of October, on the plantation where Mrs. Tease now lives, in Augusta, near Rockfish-Gap,

SEVERAL LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

to enable us to discharge the debts of the estate of William Tease, deceased

MARY TEASE, Executrix.
ROBERT LOVE, Executor.
AUGUSTA, Sept. 1, 1789.

NOTICE.

ON the 6th of August, 1789 I apprehended a certain JOSEPH YATES, who (as he confessed) stole from SAMUEL WILSON, of North Carolina, on Dann river, a sorrel HORSE, about 7 years old, 5 feet high, a small star in his forehead, off hind foot white, lately branded on his shoulder 3, a fore on his neck which apparently was occasioned by bleeding. The thief hath lately escaped from the jail of Rockingham county. The horse I have in possession, and will deliver him to any person properly authorized to receive him, on the necessary payment for his keeping being paid to me.

JOHN SMITH.

To be Sold,

On the 21st day of September next, in YORK, ALL THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, NEGROES, STOCK, AND A CHARIOT & HORSES

that belonged to the late General Thomas Nelson.

There will also be sold on the 5th day of October next, in Hanover,

ALL THE NEGROES, STOCK & PLANTATION UTENSILS,

That were the property of the late General THOMAS NELSON.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers on giving bond with security to be approved of by the subscriber. WILLIAM NELSON, jun. Esq.

YORK, August 9, 1789.

THE VIRGINIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES,

To be run at the Bowling-Green, will commence on the 2d Tuesday in October next, where will be a great many of the best horses in the state.

JOHN HOOMES, &c.

There will be a BALL and a genteel SUPPER every night during the season. Tickets to which will be ONE DOLLAR each. Accommodations for gentlemen are increased since the last races.

GIDEON BOWSHER.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1789.

POET'S CORNER.

To ROBERT BURNS,

The AIRSHIRE POET.

A BARD, like thee, untaught by classic rules,
Alike, with thee, a stranger to the schools,
But glowing warm with his own native fire,
And kindred feelings, which the Muse inspire,
Hails Allan's genius in thy rural lays,
And Ramsay's fame associates with thy praise;
With his simplicity thy numbers glide,
And roll along—a rich poetic tide,
On which is born, in easy, graceful, state,
Thy SCOTIA's portrait, which proclaims her great—
Great in those arts which happiness impart,
And deck, with nameless charms, the virtuous heart.
Let letter'd Elegance enjoy her praise,
And proudly boast the laurel and the bays;
Unten'd, let her sing her servile song,
And mix inglorious in the venal throng;
But thou, a stranger to Corruption's ways,
Shalt sweetly tune thy independent lays;
And paint the language feelings, manners, drefs,
Which give to SCOTIA fame and happiness.
Go on, thou Heaven-taught Bard, pursue thy strains,
And sing the joy of thy dear native plains;
Sing Happiness, with Virtue for her guide,
And Chastity, and innocence, ally'd;
And sweet sincerity, with cherub face,
And god-like Truth, with dignity and grace;
And loft Simplicity, whose artless charms
The feeling bosom fire with love's alarms—
Sing these acknowledg'd virtues of thy plains,
In thy own genius, truly native strains,
And may you never taste of life's affliction,
But long enjoy the beggar's benediction.

ALPINE.

A WHIMSICAL LETTER,

Written by DAVID GARRICK, to his Prompter.

HOPKINS, it seems, had interested himself in favour of a man who was a machinist, and who was employed by Mr. Garrick to prepare the scenery for a new pantomime; after the man had exhibited his performance at a rehearsal one morning, Mr. Garrick went home in disgust, and desired Hopkins to discharge him. Hopkins wrote a long letter to Mr. Garrick in his favour, and this occasioned the following answer:—

Southampton-street, Thursday morning.
“I tell you, Hopkins, the man will never answer the purpose of the theatre; in the first place, he cannot make a moon. I would not give him three-pence a dozen for such moons as he shewed me this day; his suns are, if possible, worse; besides, I gave him directions about the clouds, and such d—n'd clouds were never seen since the flood.—Desire the carpenter to knock the rain-bow to pieces, it's execrable; his stars were the only things tolerable. I make no doubt of his honesty, but, till he can make a good sun, moon, and rainbow, I must dispense with his future services.”

D. G.

ANECDOTES.

Respecting the private life of BUFFON.

BUFFON rose always with the sun, and he used often to tell by what means he had accustomed himself to get out of his bed so early. “In my youth (said he) I was very fond of sleep; it robbed me of a great deal of my time; but my poor Joseph was of great service in enabling me to overcome it. I promised to give Joseph a crown every time that he could make me get up at six. Next morning he did not fail to awake me and to torment me, but he only received abuse. The day after he did the same, with no better success; and I was obliged at noon to confess, that I had lost my time. I told him that he did not know how to manage his business; that he ought to think of my promise, and not to mind my threats. The day following he employed force; I begged for indulgence, I bid him be gone, I warned, but Joseph persisted. I was therefore obliged to comply, and he was rewarded every day for the abuse he suffered at the moment when I awoke, by thanks, accompanied with a crown, which he received about an hour after. Yes; I am indebted to poor Joseph for ten or a dozen of the volumes of my works.”

Buffon was one of the best and most affectionate of husbands. The loss of his lady, Mademoiselle de St. Belin, whom he married in 1755, and who, though she brought him no fortune, was of a good family, and possessed every necessary accomplishment, cost him much pain, and many tears even to the last day of his life. He left only one son of this marriage, who is at present second Major in the regiment of Angoulême.

Musie seemed to have a sovereign power over his heart. Every time that any of the grand pieces of eminent matters were executed before him, its effects appeared by involuntary tears, which in vain he attempted to hide.

The Empress of Russia, having testified a desire of having a bust of him, he sent one, accompanied by his son, and begged permission to join to that piece of marble, inscribed by four writers, a young and lively image of him. This double present was received with much distinction at court, and his son returned to France loaded with marks of kindness by the Empress. Buffon received, in a present from her Imperial Majesty, a collection of medals, struck during her reign and those of every year were regularly sent to him afterwards.

The name of his domestic.

Prince Henry of Prussia, after having dined with him at Monthard, where he intended to have slept, had he not received news which obliged him to depart, heard him read the natural history of the swan, with which he was so well satisfied, that on his return to Berlin, his first care was to send him a most beautiful breakfast service of Dresden porcelain, consisting of cups, basons, &c. upon which was printed, in enamel, the swan in all its different attitudes. Buffon in his will ordered his son to beg Madame Necker to accept this set of porcelain.

This lady, illustrious by her rank and beneficence, rendered full justice to the genius of Buffon. She carried her admiration of him even to enthusiasm; he, on the other hand, made every return for her attention, he delighted in reading over the elegant letters which he received from a hand so dear and respectable. He composed the two Latin verses to be inscribed round her portrait.

Angelica facie et formoso corpore,

Mentis et ingenii virtutes exhibent omnes.

Having been solicited to contribute something towards assisting the daughter of a Swiss officer, to go to a convent at Mortmarter, he generously gave what was asked, and wrote to Mr. Gentil, the prior, as follows:—“My dear Prior, I should have been much happier to oblige the mother of a family, really a mother; her cares are more respectable, and her sufferings more agreeable to Heaven, and the state, than the indulgence of an immured virgin.”

He met death with fortitude and resolution, and with that consoling security, which arises from a pure conscience, and a belief in a future existence. Among the last words which he spoke, were the following, addressed to his son:—“Never quit the paths of honor and virtue; this is the only means to secure happiness.”

He was buried at Monthard, in a tomb which he had caused to be built about thirty years before, at which time he desired the workmen to make that place solid, as he should reside there longer than any where else.

The following account of the PALMA CHRISTI, is communicated to the Royal Society of London, it is in an account of Medical Plants growing in Jamaica—by William Wright M. D. F. R. S. and of the Royal College of Physicians and Royal Society of Edinburgh. This Plant grows very luxuriantly in our Climate, especially if the seed be sown in a light rich Soil: The cultivation requires very little attention: Oil may be obtained from it by decoction with little trouble and no expense, and applied to many useful purposes besides those of medicine: The propagation of this valuable Plant therefore deserves the notice of every farmer.

Doctor Wright's account of the PALMA CHRISTI, or Tree that produces the CASTOR OIL nut.

THIS tree is of speedy growth; as, in one year, it arrives at its full height, which seldom exceeds twenty feet. The trunk is subliguous; the pith is large; the leaves broad and palmated; the flower spike is simple, and thickly set with yellow blossoms in the shape of a cone; the capsules are triangular and prickly, containing three smooth grey mottled seeds.

When the bunches begin to turn black, they are gathered, dried in the sun, and the seeds picked out. They are afterwards put up out for use, as wanted or for exportation.

Castor oil is obtained either by expression or by decoction. The first method is practised in England; the latter in Jamaica. It is common first to parch the nuts or seed in an iron pot over the fire. But this gives the oil an empyreumatic taste, smell, and colour; and it is best prepared in this manner:—

A large iron pot or boiler is first prepared, and half filled with water. The nuts are then beaten in parcels, in deep wooden mortars, and after a quantity is beaten, it is thrown into the iron vessel. The fire is then lighted, and the liquor is gently boiled for two hours, and kept constantly stirred. About this time, the oil begins to separate, and swims on the top, mixed with a white froth, and is skimmed off, till no more rises. The remainings are heated in a small iron pot, and strained through a cloth. When cold, it is put up in jars or bottles for use.

Castor oil, thus made, is clear and well flavoured; and, if put into proper bottles, will keep sweet for years. The expressed castor oil soon turns rancid, because the mucilaginous and acid parts of the nut are squeezed out with the oil. On this account, I give the preference to well prepared oil by decoction.

An English gallon of the seeds yields about two pounds of oil, which is a great proportion.

Before the disturbances in America, the planters imported train oil for lamps and other purposes about sugar works. It is now found that the castor oil can be procured as cheap as the fish oil of America; it burns clearer, and has not any offensive smell. This oil, too, is fit for all the purposes of the painter, or for the apothecary, in ointments and plasters.

As a medicine, it purges without stimulus; and is so mild as to be given to infants soon after birth, to purge off the meconium. All oils are noxious to insects: But the castor oil kills and expels them. It is generally given as a purge after using the cabbage bark some days.

In constipation and belly-ach, this oil is used with remarkable success. It fits well on the stomach, allays the spasm, and brings about a plentiful evacuation by stool, especially if at the same time fomentations, or the warm bath, are used.

The Publisher of this paper has some seed which he will distribute among those who wish to get into stock. The seed may be sown in March or April.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.

A CHEVALIER Moritz, who is Counsellor and Director General of the Buildings belonging to the Duke of Cobourg Mayntzen, has lately proposed to discover many curious articles, which travelling and great attention to Architecture has enabled him to find out.

I. He possesses a method of constructing Bridges without piles, which will not only considerably accelerate the work but save a great part of the expense. By this discovery, a Bridge may be built quite dry in the midst of the most rapid streams, or on the branches of a river, arms of the sea &c.

II. By means of a drefs, equally his own invention a man, with ease and great safety, may plunge into and walk at the bottom of the water, may remain there three or four hour, even at the bottom of the sea, and thereby attach to a cord any object he wishes.

III. The same person has invented a simple machine with which the weakest man, or even a child can raise from the sea the heaviest weight; this machine also serves on land for Artillery, or raising other works where force is necessary. Its power is so great, that on the least motion the heaviest weight gives way and rises.

IV. Hydraulic Machines of several sorts, by means of which the water is carried to a considerable height, and in a column sufficient to act in a large body in general for all sorts of work.

V. By a just combination, and an extraordinary method, he has found the means of sending a letter in an African Bomb, which letter shall fall and arrive at the place, and at the minute of its destination. Nothing need be said in favor of this last discovery, as it is easily seen to be of the first importance.

The money in the funds, appropriated to the payment of the interest on Military Certificates, will be divided among the holders of those Warrants for the Sixth year interest, which shall be brought into the Treasury to be registered, between the date hereof, and the 28th day of September next, at the last direct.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.
Treasury-Office,
August 10, 1789.

EXCELLENT and EXTENSIVE PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALES PLANTATION, by the day, week, or month, on moderate terms.

Chesterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

By virtue of a DEED of TRUST, made to the subscribers by the late Gen. Thomas Nelson, will be sold at Hanover courthouse, on Thursday the first day of October.

ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND, Lying on Pamunkey river, In the county of Hanover, known by the name of BULLFIELD.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with security to be approved of by the subscribers, and to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

YORK, August 10, 1789.

County Court Clerks, Merchants, Sheriffs, Naval Officers, And others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS; AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, By the PRINTER, hereof, viz. COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS, EXECUTIONS, SUBPOENAS, EXECUTORS BONDS, WRITS, ADMINISTRATORS BONDS, ATTACHMENTS, ORPHANS.

SHERIFFS, EXECUTIONS, BONDS, of APPEARANCE, ditto, four years, PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS, COMMON BONDS, NOTES OF HAND, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BILLS OF LADING, BILLS OF SALE, DEEDS OF TRUST, POWER OF ATTORNEY, SEAMEN'S ARTICLES, INDENTURES, DUTY BONDS, CLEARANCES, PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers, OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed since the REVISED CODE,

viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.

Also M'MURRAY'S MAP of the UNITED STATES.